

Product datasheet for **RC214863L1V**

DPP1 (CTSC) (NM_001814) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | DPP1 (CTSC) (NM_001814) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | DPP1 |
| Synonyms: | CPPI; DPP-I; DPP1; DPPI; HMS; JP; JPD; PALS; PDON1; PLS |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_001814 |
| ORF Size: | 1389 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214863). |
| OTI Disclaimer: | The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info |
| OTI Annotation: | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene. |
| RefSeq: | NM_001814.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1904 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1392 bp |
| Locus ID: | 1075 |
| UniProt ID: | P53634 |
| Cytogenetics: | 11q14.2 |
| Domains: | Pept_C1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Protease |



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Protein Pathways: Lysosome

MW: 51.84 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the peptidase C1 family and lysosomal cysteine proteinase that appears to be a central coordinator for activation of many serine proteinases in cells of the immune system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate heavy and light chains that form a disulfide-linked dimer. A portion of the propeptide acts as an intramolecular chaperone for the folding and stabilization of the mature enzyme. This enzyme requires chloride ions for activity and can degrade glucagon. Defects in the encoded protein have been shown to be a cause of Papillon-Lefevre syndrome, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar keratosis and periodontitis. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]